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CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET BULLETIN

LINKING PEOPLE WITH JOBS

SEPTEMBER 1980

EMPLOYMENT DATA & RESEARCH DIVISION
SYSTEMS AND RESEARCH – STATEWIDE REPORTS

(This bulletin supplements the information previously issued to the news media)

TABLE 1
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER 1980

NOTE: These labor force data are supplied by the Department of Labor from their Current Population Survey.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	SEPTEMBER 1979
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,217	11,371	11,217	11,081
Total civilian employment	10,441	10,544	10,463	10,375
Total unemployment	776	827	754	706
Seasonally adjusted rate (percent)	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.4
Range[b]	6.3–7.5	6.7–7.9	6.1–7.3	5.8–7.0
U.S. seasonally adjusted rate	7.5	7.6	7.8	5.8
UNADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)				
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,201	11,484	11,357	11,045
Total civilian employment	10,451	10,641	10,555	10,371
Total unemployment	750	843	803	674
Unadjusted rate (percent)	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.1
Range[b]	6.1–7.3	6.6–8.0	6.5–7.7	5.5–6.7

a Total labor force (and components) by place of residence and including workers involved in trade disputes. Employment includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

b Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

HIGHLIGHTS The Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported that the California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.3 percent in August to 6.9 percent in September. Employment dropped 103,000 to 10,441,000 while the number unemployed declined by 51,000 to 776,000. The California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.9 percent continues to compare favorably with the national rate which is 7.5 percent for September.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased to 9,763,200 in September, an over-the-month increase of 78,400. A large part of the monthly increase is attributable to an increase in education of 51,100 and the termination of several trade disputes in the construction industry. Construction payrolls, at 418,100, are 4,200 higher than last month. However, the industry continues to report reduced payrolls as building activity remains depressed.

Employment in manufacturing increased 5,500 over the month to 2,002,900 in September. The number of people employed in the nondurable goods sector increased by 1,100 this month. A gain of 1,400 in food and kindred products offset smaller declines in other segments of the industry. Within the durable goods sector, employment increased by 4,400 over the month. With the exception of slight decreases in instruments and related products (−400), other transportation equipment (−200) and furniture and fixtures (−100), employment in all other durable goods industries remained constant or increased over the month. The largest employment increases were in motor vehicles and equipment (+1,200), aircraft and parts (+1,100), fabricated metal products (+1,000) and lumber and wood products excluding furniture (+600).

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor by the Employment Data and Research Division, Systems and Research Section – Statewide Reports, 800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

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TABLE 2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION[1] IN CALIFORNIA[3]
(Numbers in Thousands)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	SEPTEMBER 1979
Total				
Labor Force	11,201	11,484	11,357	11,045
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.2	67.0	66.3	65.6
Employed	10,451	10,641	10,555	10,371
Employment – Population Ratio	60.8	62.0	61.6	61.6
Unemployed	750	843	803	674
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.3	7.1	6.1
Range[2]	6.1–7.3	6.6–8.0	6.5–7.7	5.5–6.7
Male, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	5,911	5,948	5,934	5,780
Labor Force Participation Rate	79.9	80.7	80.6	81.3
Employed	5,563	5,591	5,594	5,560
Employment – Population Ratio	75.2	75.9	76.0	78.2
Unemployed	348	356	339	220
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	5.7	3.8
Range[2]	5.1–6.7	5.2–6.8	4.9–6.5	3.1–4.5
Female, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	4,358	4,430	4,285	4,335
Labor Force Participation Rate	53.7	54.4	52.6	53.8
Employed	4,133	4,148	4,035	4,057
Employment – Population Ratio	50.9	50.9	49.5	50.3
Unemployed	227	283	248	277
Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.4	5.8	6.4
Range[2]	4.3–6.1	5.4–7.4	4.8–6.8	5.4–7.4
Both Sexes, Age 16–19				
Labor Force	930	1,106	1,140	930
Labor Force Participation Rate	56.1	67.5	70.5	56.0
Employed	755	902	924	753
Employment – Population Ratio	45.5	55.1	57.1	45.3
Unemployed	176	204	215	177
Unemployment Rate	18.9	18.4	18.9	19.0
Range[2]	15.4–22.4	15.2–21.6	15.8–22.0	15.5–22.5
White				
Labor Force	9,744	9,979	9,874	9,695
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.4	67.0	66.2	65.7
Employed	9,162	9,313	9,262	9,124
Employment – Population Ratio	61.5	62.5	62.1	61.8
Unemployed	581	665	612	571
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.7	6.2	5.9
Range[2]	5.3–6.7	6.0–7.4	5.5–6.9	5.3–6.5
Nonwhite				
Labor Force	1,457	1,506	1,483	1,350
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.8	66.7	66.8	65.0
Employed	1,289	1,327	1,292	1,247
Employment – Population Ratio	56.4	58.8	58.2	60.0
Unemployed	168	178	190	103
Unemployment Rate	11.5	11.8	12.8	7.7
Range[2]	9.1–13.9	9.4–14.2	10.3–15.3	5.6–9.8

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional population, age 16 and over. Population data are provisional and will be revised at a later date. Estimates of population used herein may differ from those published by the California Department of Finance.

2/ Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

3/ Data supplied by the Department of Labor from their current population survey. No comparable data available for areas within California.

TABLE 3
REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT 1/

LABOR FORCE GROUP	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	SEPTEMBER 1979
Percent distribution				
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	45.0	48.2	52.2	39.2
Job leavers.....	11.8	14.1	11.1	16.4
Reentrants.....	29.7	25.2	21.3	30.0
New Entrants	13.5	12.5	15.3	14.3

1/ Data supplied by the Department of Labor from their current population survey. No comparable data available for areas within California.

Transportation and public utility employment increased by 1,900 to 554,900 with most of the increase (+1,500) in the transportation sector. Wholesale trade increased by 2,700 to 580,600 during September. Retail trade reported an increase of 15,800 to 1,700,600 with all sectors of the industry sharing in the increase.

The finance, insurance and real estate sector showed a small increase of 1,100 from August to September. This total increase is the result of an increase of 700 in finance and 400 in the insurance subsector. The services industry showed an increase of 9,900 during the month. Gains were posted in hotels and other lodging places (+4,200), other services (+6,400), health services (+2,100) and personal services (+1,600). Both business services (−2,000) and amusement and recreational services (−2,100) showed decreases in employment.

Government payrolls rose to 1,716,500, an increase of 38,300 over the month. The net increase is largely the result of an increase of 51,100 jobs in education offset by a decrease of 10,000 in city employment during September.

LABOR FORCE TRENDS Since September of 1979 the total civilian labor force has increased by 136,000. While employment is up by 66,000 over the year, unemployment has risen by 70,000 resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.9 compared to the 6.4 rate for September of 1979. During this same period, the national unemployment rate has increased from 5.8 percent to 7.5 percent.

INDUSTRY TRENDS During the year since September of 1979, nonagricultural wage and salary employment has increased by 12,300 to a level of 9,763,200. The service industry added the largest number of employees, 39,300, over the year. A continuing trade dispute which has reduced employment in motion pictures 38,000 below the level of last September has also adversely affected the year-to-year growth of the services industry. Other services increased by 34,300 and health services by 24,400 to lead the overall increase in this industry. Business services also is up (+14,300) over the year.

Government employment increased by 27,600 over the year with 24,800 of these new jobs in state and local government and 2,800 at the federal level. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate is up 16,100 over the year. Increased employment in the finance sector, up 11,100, accounted for most of this increase. Employment in real estate is down 400 since September of 1979. Retail trade added 31,500 during the last twelve months with all segments of the industry sharing in the increase. Employment in wholesale trade increased by 8,800 since September of 1979. With the exception of employment in railroads which is down 1,100 over the year, all sectors of the transportation and public utilities industries show an increase in employment since September of 1979 for a net gain of 11,700 new jobs.

Construction employment is 68,500 below the September 1979 level. While jobs in this industry did increase slightly during the month employment continues to be significantly below last year's level. All sectors of this industry continue to reflect the reduction in building activity over the year; employment in general building decreased by 22,100 (−16.0 percent), heavy construction decreased by 9,400 (−10.3 percent) and special trade decreased by 37,000 (−14.4 percent).

Since September of last year, employment in manufacturing has decreased by 54,400, a drop of 2.6 percent. In the durable goods sector over the year changes continue mixed with sharp declines in motor vehicles, down 14,200 (−31.1 percent), lumber and wood products, except furniture, down 11,600 (−16.0 percent) and furniture and fixtures down 9,400 (−16.3 percent). More moderate declines are indicated in fabricated metal products, down 5,600 (−3.5 percent) and primary metal industries, down 4,400 (−7.3 percent). Those industries experiencing yearly increases include electrical equipment, up 8,000 (+2.5 percent), aircraft and parts, up 8,100 (+5.6 percent) and guided missiles and space vehicles, up 5,800 (+11.0 percent).

Since September of 1979 total employment in nondurable goods is down by 25,300 (−3.7 percent). The largest downward changes were in apparel and other textile products, down 8,100 (−7.3 percent), rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, down 7,700 (−11.4 percent) and food and kindred products, down 7,200 (−3.2 percent).

TABLE 4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA[a/]

(In thousands)

INDUSTRY	SEPTEMBER 1980 (Prelim.)	AUGUST 1980	JULY 1980	SEPTEMBER 1979
Agricultural wage and salary[b/]	454.0	389.6	390.4	453.7
Nonagricultural wage and salary	9,763.2	9,684.8	9,673.0	9,750.9
Mining	40.3	41.3	41.1	40.1
Construction	418.1	413.9	375.5	486.6
Manufacturing	2,002.9	1,997.4	1,967.5	2,057.3
Nondurable goods	656.2	655.1	618.9	681.5
Food and kindred products	218.0	216.6	179.3	225.2
Textile mill products	13.8	13.9	13.5	16.2
Apparel and other textile products	102.8	102.8	104.2	110.9
Paper and allied products	36.7	36.9	36.7	39.2
Printing and publishing	118.8	118.9	118.8	117.6
Chemicals and allied products	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.3
Petroleum and coal products	28.5	28.6	28.2	27.7
Rubber and plastics products	59.6	59.7	60.1	67.3
Leather and leather products	12.1	12.0	12.4	12.1
Durable goods	1,346.7	1,342.3	1,348.6	1,375.8
Lumber and wood products	60.8	60.2	60.9	72.4
Furniture and fixtures	48.2	48.3	49.7	57.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	57.3	56.9	56.9	59.9
Primary metal industries	55.8	55.8	56.0	60.2
Fabricated metal products	154.3	153.3	151.5	159.9
Machinery, except electrical	231.1	230.7	231.2	229.1
Electric and electronic equipment	326.4	326.4	326.1	318.4
Transportation equipment	273.8	271.5	277.0	279.6
Instruments and related products	96.4	96.8	96.9	93.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	42.6	42.4	42.4	45.7
Transportation and public utilities	554.9	553.0	550.7	543.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,281.2	2,262.7	2,254.5	2,240.9
Wholesale trade	580.6	577.9	576.9	571.8
Retail trade	1,700.6	1,684.8	1,677.6	1,669.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	615.8	614.7	613.4	599.7
Services industries	2,133.5	2,123.6	2,168.0	2,094.2
Governments[c/]	1,716.5	1,678.2	1,702.3	1,688.9
Federal	322.5	322.5	323.6	319.7
State and local	1,394.0	1,355.7	1,378.7	1,369.2

a/ Employment reported by place of work excluding workers involved in labor disputes.
b/ Excludes farmers and unpaid family workers.
c/ Includes all civilian government employees regardless of activity in which they are engaged.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[a]

(amounts in thousands)

Area	Total civilian employment			Total unemployment			Unemployment rate (percent) [b]		
	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979
California	10,641.0	10,554.5	10,461.2	843.2	802.6	708.7	7.3	7.1	6.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,060.5	1,055.7	1,035.6	57.7	52.4	49.0	5.2	4.7	4.5
Bakersfield	168.8	173.0	167.7	15.1	14.9	14.1	8.2	7.9	7.8
Fresno	268.2	255.8	271.0	24.9	23.9	19.8	8.5	8.5	6.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,410.0	3,390.0	3,266.0	256.0	247.0	209.0	7.0	6.8	6.0
Modesto	132.1	118.9	132.7	15.5	17.8	9.5	10.5	13.0	6.7
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	209.2	209.4	205.3	21.5	16.6	18.7	9.3	7.3	8.3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	539.7	546.9	532.8	58.5	51.8	44.3	9.8	8.7	7.7
Sacramento	447.2	439.0	439.7	39.8	38.0	32.8	8.2	8.0	6.9
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	122.0	122.9	126.5	10.2	10.2	8.9	7.7	7.6	6.6
San Diego	707.4	702.2	690.5	58.6	57.0	48.4	7.6	7.5	6.6
San Francisco-Oakland	1,520.2	1,523.9	1,530.3	101.1	93.6	101.6	6.2	5.8	6.2
San Jose	711.3	702.2	691.5	42.7	41.9	34.7	5.7	5.6	4.8
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	139.5	140.7	139.3	9.4	8.5	8.9	6.3	5.7	6.0
Santa Rosa	120.6	120.1	123.5	11.1	10.1	8.8	8.4	7.8	6.7
Stockton	159.0	149.5	157.7	16.6	18.1	12.7	9.4	10.8	7.5
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	120.4	119.9	119.6	9.9	9.2	8.7	7.6	7.2	6.8

a Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

b Not adjusted for seasonal variation.

TABLE 6

EARNINGS AND HOURS[a] OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[b]

Area	Average weekly earnings			Average hours per week			Average hourly earnings		
	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979
California	$310.08	$303.03	$285.51	39.5	39.0	40.1	$7.85	$7.77	$7.12
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	293.53	284.72	258.55	40.1	39.6	39.9	7.32	7.19	6.48
Bakersfield	329.51	322.25	306.03	39.7	38.5	39.9	8.30	8.37	7.67
Fresno	283.37	266.72R	261.14	39.1	37.2R	40.3	7.26	7.17R	6.48
Los Angeles-Long Beach	291.80	288.51	267.47	39.7	37.2	40.1	7.35	7.36	6.67
Modesto	328.78	301.09R	268.35	41.2	38.7R	38.5	7.98	7.78R	6.97
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	263.93	260.52	252.41	38.7	38.2	39.5	6.82	6.82	6.39
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	299.52	294.46	293.38	38.4	37.8	40.3	7.80	7.79	7.28
Sacramento	347.94	321.86R	309.87	40.6	38.0R	40.4	8.57	8.47R	7.67
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	278.99	279.00	262.13	37.1	37.5	37.5	7.52	7.44	6.99
San Diego	293.61	289.64	258.14	39.2	39.3	38.3	7.49	7.37	6.74
San Francisco-Oakland	365.59	360.21	339.15	39.1	38.9	39.9	9.35	9.26	8.50
San Jose	327.60	320.74	302.82	40.0	39.5	41.2	8.19	8.12	7.35
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	259.24	260.88	239.94	37.3	37.7	37.2	6.95	6.92	6.45
Santa Rosa	282.57	279.80	256.97	39.3	38.7	38.7	7.19	7.23	6.64
Stockton	334.03	321.54R	306.82	40.1	38.6R	40.8	8.33	8.33R	7.52
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	321.98	301.55	310.95	38.7	37.0	40.7	8.32	8.15	7.64

a Average hours and earnings are based upon data for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Average gross weekly and hourly earnings include overtime pay and premium wages for late-shift work. Attention is directed to the fact that these are not wage rates but are averages of gross earnings.

b Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

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CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET BULLETIN

JOB SERVICE

OCTOBER 1980

EMPLOYMENT DATA & RESEARCH DIVISION
SYSTEMS AND RESEARCH – STATEWIDE REPORTS

(This bulletin supplements the information previously issued to the news media)

TABLE 1
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER 1980

NOTE: These labor force data are supplied by the Department of Labor from their Current Population Survey.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)	OCTOBER 1980	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	OCTOBER 1979
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,243	11,217	11,371	11,123
Total civilian employment	10,437	10,441	10,544	10,425
Total unemployment	806	776	827	658
Seasonally adjusted rate (percent)	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.3
Range[b]	6.5–7.9	6.3–7.5	6.6–8.0	5.7–6.9
U.S. seasonally adjusted rate	7.6	7.5	7.6	5.9
UNADJUSTED (Amounts in thousands)				
Total civilian labor force[a]	11,245	11,201	11,484	11,108
Total civilian employment	10,497	10,451	10,641	10,469
Total unemployment	748	750	843	639
Unadjusted rate (percent)	6.7	6.7	7.3	5.8
Range[b]	6.1–7.3	6.1–7.3	6.6–8.0	5.2–6.4

a Total labor force (and components) by place of residence and including workers involved in trade disputes. Employment includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

b Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

HIGHLIGHTS The Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported that the California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 6.9 to 7.3 per cent in October. Employment dropped slightly from 10,441,000 in September to 10,437,000 in October while the number unemployed increased from 776,000 to 806,000. The California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.3 percent continues to be below the national rate of 7.6 percent for October.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell to 9,751,700 in October, a decline of 8,600 over the month. Trade disputes idled approximately 50,000 employees this month.

Construction payrolls declined by 11,800 to an October total of 406,300. While slight increases in employment were reported in both August and September, all sectors of the construction industry reported reduced employment during October. A trade dispute in heavy construction idled approximately 2,800 workers. Employment in heavy construction was 76,700 with 112,000 in general building and 217,600 in special trades.

Employment in manufacturing declined by 24,600 to an October total of 1,978,100. This figure represents a drop in employment of 25,900 in nondurable goods slightly offset by an increase of 1,300 in durable goods. Within the nondurable goods sector, a seasonal decline of 27,600 in preserved fruits and vegetables accounted for most of the decline. Employment also declined in apparel and other textile products (−300), chemicals and allied products (−300), paper and allied products (−300) and petroleum and coal products (−200). Increases in employment were indicated in other food and kindred products (+1,400) and printing and publishing (+1,000). Within the durable goods sector, the largest employment gain was in ship and boat building and repair (+3,800). Gains were also

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor by the Employment Data and Research Division, Systems and Research Section – Statewide Reports, 800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

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TABLE 2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION[1] IN CALIFORNIA[3]
(Numbers in Thousands)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCTOBER 1980	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	OCTOBER 1979
Total				
Labor Force	11,245	11,201	11,484	11,108
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.3	65.2	67.0	65.9
Employed	10,497	10,451	10,641	10,469
Employment – Population Ratio	61.0	60.8	62.0	62.1
Unemployed	748	750	843	638
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	7.3	5.7
Range[2]	6.1–7.3	6.1–7.3	6.6–8.0	5.1–6.3
Male, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	5,846	5,911	5,948	5,825
Labor Force Participation Rate	79.7	79.9	80.7	81.3
Employed	5,536	5,563	5,591	5,556
Employment – Population Ratio	75.5	75.2	75.9	77.6
Unemployed	309	348	356	269
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	6.0	4.6
Range[2]	4.5–6.1	5.1–6.7	5.2–6.8	3.9–5.3
Female, Age 20 and Over				
Labor Force	4,462	4,358	4,430	4,363
Labor Force Participation Rate	54.3	53.7	54.4	54.2
Employed	4,195	4,133	4,148	4,134
Employment – Population Ratio	51.1	50.9	50.9	51.4
Unemployed	267	227	283	229
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.2	6.4	5.2
Range[2]	5.0–7.0	4.3–6.1	5.4–7.4	4.3–6.1
Both Sexes, Age 16–19				
Labor Force	938	930	1,106	920
Labor Force Participation Rate	56.5	56.1	67.5	55.4
Employed	766	755	902	778
Employment – Population Ratio	46.1	45.5	55.1	46.9
Unemployed	173	176	204	143
Unemployment Rate	18.4	18.9	18.4	15.5
Range[2]	15.0–21.8	15.4–22.4	15.2–21.6	12.3–18.7
White				
Labor Force	9,779	9,744	9,979	9,743
Labor Force Participation Rate	65.7	65.4	67.0	66.3
Employed	9,205	9,162	9,313	9,219
Employment – Population Ratio	61.8	61.5	62.5	62.8
Unemployed	547	581	665	524
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	6.7	5.4
Range[2]	5.3–6.5	5.3–6.7	6.0–7.4	4.8–6.0
Nonwhite				
Labor Force	1,466	1,457	1,506	1,365
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.1	63.8	66.7	62.7
Employed	1,292	1,289	1,327	1,251
Employment – Population Ratio	55.6	56.4	58.8	57.5
Unemployed	174	168	178	114
Unemployment Rate	11.9	11.5	11.8	8.4
Range[2]	9.5–14.3	9.1–13.9	9.4–14.2	6.2–10.6

1/ Civilian, noninstitutional population, age 16 and over. Population data are provisional and will be revised at a later date. Estimates of population used herein may differ from those published by the California Department of Finance.

2/ Range as shown is at the 90 percent level of confidence.

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Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	44.1	45.0	48.2	45.0
Job leavers.....	13.6	11.8	14.1	13.5
Reentrants.....	30.7	29.7	25.2	29.9
New Entrants	11.6	13.5	12.5	11.6

1/ Data supplied by the Department of Labor from their current population survey. No comparable data available for areas within California.

indicated in furniture and fixtures (+700), guided missiles and space vehicles (+500), other transportation equipment (+200), and machinery, except electrical (+200). The largest decrease in employment was reported in motor vehicles and equipment where employment dropped by 2,000 over the month. Smaller losses were reported in electrical equipment and supplies (−700), aircraft and parts (−500), primary metal industries (−400), and fabricated metal products (−300).

Transportation and public utility employment dropped by 1,900 during October. Employment in public utilities increased by 600 over the month, however, payrolls in trucking and warehousing declined by 2,000 and other transportation is down 500 during October.

Employment in wholesale trade is off slightly, down 1,000, to 597,600. Within the retail trade sector, total employment is down 7,900. General merchandise stores added 4,000 workers, but this gain was more than offset by a seasonal decline of 12,200 in other retail trade.

Within the finance, insurance and real estate sector, total employment, 615,800, is unchanged from September. Employment in real estate is down 1,300 over the month while employment in finance increased by 1,400 during October.

Payrolls in the services industries increased by 1,100 during October. Decreases in employment were reported in hotels and other lodging places (−3,000), amusement and other recreational services (−3,000), and business services (−2,000). An employment increase of 7,000 was reported in other services. While employment in the motion picture industry was up 5,000 from September, the employment survey was completed before the strike by the Screen Actors Guild ended.

Government employment increased to 1,753,200, up 37,600 from September. The largest increase was in education where employment increased by 43,200 during the month.

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Since October of 1979, the total civilian labor force has increased by 120,000. Employment has increased by 12,000 while unemployment has increased by 108,000 resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.2 percent compared to the 6.3 rate for October of 1979. California's unemployment rate continues below the national unemployment rate of 7.6 percent.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

During the year since October of 1979, nonagricultural wage and salary employment has decreased by 20,400 to a level of 9,751,700. The services industries added the largest number of employees, 34,300 over the year. Health services grew by 22,500 and business services added 10,300. Employment in the motion picture industry is 35,000 below the figure for October of 1979 because of a trade dispute which did not end until late in October. Government employment increased by 20,100 since last October with 18,900 of these new jobs in state and local government. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate is up 16,000 over the year with 11,100 of the gain in finance. Employment in wholesale trade increased by 6,400 during the year while retail trade employment expanded by 25,300 with all sectors of this industry contributing to the increase. Transportation and public utility employment is up 12,600 over the year. Within these industries, only railroad employment (−1,100) declined during the year.

Employment in mining is up 300 over the year with job losses in both metal and nonmetal mining being offset by an increase in fuel mining.

Construction employment is 78,700 below the October 1979 level. All sectors of this industry continue to reflect the reduction in business activity. Over the year employment in general building is off 24,100, heavy construction is off 14,600 and employment in special trades is off 40,000.

Employment in manufacturing is 56,700 below the year-ago figures. This represents a decrease in employment of 2.8 percent. In the durable goods sector, total employment is down 34,300 over the year. The largest declines were in motor vehicles and equipment (−17,200), lumber and wood products, except furniture (−9,700), furniture and fixtures (−7,600) and fabricated metal products (−6,500). Employment gains are indicated in electrical equipment and supplies (+6,500) and guided missiles and space vehicles (+5,900). Within the nondurable goods sector, employment is down 22,300 since October of 1979. The largest employment drops were in apparel and other textile products (−7,600), rubber and miscellaneous plastic products (−7,200) and food and kindred products (−5,500).

TABLE 4
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA[a/]

(In thousands)

INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1980 (Prelim.)	SEPTEMBER 1980	AUGUST 1980	OCTOBER 1979
Agricultural wage and salary[b/]	359.3	454.0	389.6	361.6
Nonagricultural wage and salary	9,751.7	9,760.3	9,684.8	9,772.1
Mining	40.2	40.3	41.3	39.9
Construction	406.3	418.1	413.9	485.0
Manufacturing	1,978.1	2,002.7	1,997.4	2,034.8
Nondurable goods	630.3	656.2	655.1	652.6
Food and kindred products	189.4	215.6	216.6	194.9
Textile mill products	14.0	13.8	13.9	16.3
Apparel and other textile products	104.2	104.5	102.8	111.8
Paper and allied products	37.0	37.3	36.9	38.7
Printing and publishing	120.0	119.0	118.9	118.5
Chemicals and allied products	65.5	65.8	65.7	65.0
Petroleum and coal products	28.4	28.6	28.6	27.9
Rubber and plastics products	60.1	59.9	59.7	67.3
Leather and leather products	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.2
Durable goods	1,347.8	1,346.5	1,342.3	1,382.2
Lumber and wood products	61.6	61.8	60.2	71.3
Furniture and fixtures	50.7	50.0	48.3	58.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	56.8	57.0	56.9	60.1
Primary metal industries	55.5	55.9	55.8	60.1
Fabricated metal products	152.6	152.9	153.3	159.1
Machinery, except electrical	229.4	229.2	230.7	230.0
Electric and electronic equipment	326.1	326.8	326.4	319.6
Transportation equipment	276.0	274.0	271.5	284.5
Instruments and related products	96.0	96.2	96.8	93.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	43.1	42.7	42.4	45.8
Transportation and public utilities	552.2	554.1	553.0	539.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2,272.3	2,281.2	2,262.7	2,281.2
Wholesale trade	579.6	580.6	577.9	573.2
Retail trade	1,692.7	1,700.6	1,684.8	1,667.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	615.8	615.8	614.7	599.8
Services industries	2,133.6	2,132.5	2,123.6	2,099.3
Government[c/]	1,753.2	1,715.6	1,678.2	1,733.1
Federal	320.6	321.6	322.5	319.4
State and local	1,432.6	1,394.0	1,355.7	1,413.7

a/ Employment reported by place of work excluding workers involved in labor disputes.
b/ Excludes farmers and unpaid family workers.
c/ Includes all civilian government employees regardless of activity in which they are engaged.

TABLE 5
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[a]
(amounts in thousands)

Area	Total civilian employment			Total unemployment			Unemployment rate (percent)[b]		
	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979
California	10,451.3	10,641.0	10,370.8	749.7	843.2	674.1	6.7	7.3	6.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	1,034.3	1,060.5	1,011.5	46.0	57.7	49.4	4.3	5.2	4.7
Bakersfield	163.1	168.8	162.1	12.2	15.1	14.1	7.0	8.2	8.0
Fresno	285.3	268.2	291.3	20.9	24.9	18.9	6.8	8.5	6.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,323.0	3,410.0	3,272.0	269.0	256.0	189.0	7.5	7.0	5.5
Modesto	129.0	132.1	131.2	12.0	15.5	7.9	8.5	10.5	5.7
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	207.1	209.2	202.6	16.7	21.5	19.3	7.4	9.3	8.7
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	532.1	539.7	525.6	48.4	58.5	44.8	8.3	9.8	7.9
Sacramento	443.4	447.2	438.2	32.4	39.8	29.3	6.8	8.2	6.3
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	120.4	122.0	124.5	9.2	10.2	8.3	7.1	7.7	6.3
San Diego	692.2	707.4	684.5	47.3	58.6	49.2	6.4	7.6	6.7
San Francisco-Oakland	1,488.2	1,520.2	1,494.8	83.5	101.1	99.4	5.3	6.2	6.2
San Jose	696.5	711.3	679.8	33.9	42.7	33.8	4.6	5.7	4.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	135.8	139.5	136.0	7.9	9.4	9.1	5.5	6.3	6.2
Santa Rosa	119.9	120.6	121.4	8.9	11.1	8.1	6.9	8.4	6.3
Stockton	160.8	159.0	160.5	12.9	16.6	10.6	7.4	9.4	6.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	118.3	120.4	116.9	8.5	9.9	8.1	6.7	7.6	6.5

a Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

b Not adjusted for seasonal variation.

TABLE 6
EARNINGS AND HOURS[a] OF PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING CALIFORNIA AND METROPOLITAN AREAS[b]

Area	Average weekly earnings			Average hours per week			Average hourly earnings		
	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979	September 1980	August 1980	September 1979
California	$314.42	$310.08	$287.20	39.7	39.5	40.0	$7.92	$7.85	$7.18
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	296.27	293.53	263.97	40.2	40.1	40.3	7.37	7.32	6.55
Bakersfield	337.60	329.51	325.26	40.0	39.7	41.7	8.44	8.30	7.80
Fresno	285.22	283.87	256.24	38.7	39.1	39.3	7.37	7.26	6.52
Los Angeles-Long Beach	298.00	292.99 R	267.73	40.0	39.7	39.9	7.45	7.38 R	6.71
Modesto	315.57	328.78	285.29	40.2	41.2	39.9	7.85	7.98	7.15
Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	270.38	263.93	254.23	39.3	38.7	39.6	6.88	6.82	6.42
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	303.00	300.29 R	295.60	38.5	38.4	40.0	7.87	7.82 R	7.39
Sacramento	357.70	347.94	317.46	41.4	40.6	40.7	8.64	8.57	7.80
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	278.23	278.99	279.35	36.9	37.1	39.4	7.54	7.52	7.09
San Diego	298.65	293.61	265.98	39.4	39.2	39.0	7.58	7.49	6.82
San Francisco-Oakland	369.33	365.59	339.37	39.0	39.1	39.6	9.47	9.35	8.57
San Jose	329.94	327.60	305.70	39.8	40.0	41.2	8.29	8.19	7.42
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	266.64	259.24	244.22	38.2	37.3	37.4	6.98	6.95	6.53
Santa Rosa	287.17	282.57	268.94	39.5	39.3	40.2	7.27	7.19	6.69
Stockton	358.28	334.03	327.17	42.4	40.1	42.6	8.45	8.33	7.68
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	348.60	321.98	305.27	40.3	38.7	39.8	8.65	8.32	7.67

a Average hours and earnings are based upon data for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Average gross weekly and hourly earnings include overtime pay and premium wages for late-shift work. Attention is directed to the fact that these are not wage rates but are averages of gross earnings.

b Areas are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. See California Labor Market Bulletin, Statistical Supplement for definitions.

R Revised.